Dramatfe and Musical Matters. Election week is always a bad one for the theatree, and refore public amusements saffered semewhat from the revalling excitement. After Wednesday, he wever, hustby Miss Charlotte Cushman, who played see on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings. co is one of Mire Custiman's most effective s. on the is as picturesque and artistic in it The play will be repeated this evening. Mr. Morrest has reported his admirable performance (of Otherlo three times, and will play the name part on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of thir week. It is an Perreel will shertly remost Hamlet

as Waltedr's theorre "Playing with Pire" still keeps its where in the tills, which announce that it has already Been enjoyed by more than sevenly thousand persons

Playing with Fire" every night this week.
At laura Keene's theatre the popular comedy "Pays'e mad Pancy" is up for repetition this evening. A new more by Mr. BeWaldon, called "Treedies a Father," will

se saided to the comedy. as the New Bowery theatre the historical drama Borechoo Robinson," with the pantomime called Mether Coose," and the popular melodrams, "The Six Shard, of Section, will winit the theatre on this occasion. As the Bowery theatre, Meatre. Spaulding & Rogers' percent a done an excellent beginse. The programme ter and evening a performance promises several new and

Al Thornun's a new drama, prepared by Mr. G. L. alten, and entitled "Rose Elmer," will be produced this sweating, with Mrs. J. J. Prior in the character of the Barnum has added the celebrated Artec children to his already extensive collection of curiotities.

Bryants' Minetreiz draw full houses at Mochanice' Hall rvery night. The "Essence of Old Virginia," the "Zouave Tokia," "Ored Up" and the original "Dixie" are in the sregram me for this evening. coley & Campbe Pa Kine rel's, at Niblo's Salcon, offer

emptial programme for to night. The "Constryman's bebut," Love's Disguiser" and other novelties are ofwood for this evening.

The Philasemente Society of New York give the Crat separts of sheer principages as the soutemy of atoric on Saturday The following is a copy of the pro

recentable—Part I.

remphony, No 2 in C. Op. 61....... Robert Schumann
I. Ianto—Allegre ton energia. 3 Largeette
B Scherze—Bolto vivace. 6 Allegro, Molto vivace.

Aus. from "Robert to Diable," "al dit
ette," Manuel Schroeder Dummier....... Keyerbeer
yar h.

Dverture, "Meercentile und giutzliche
Shrit," in D. Op. 67 (Caim at Sca and Esp.
19 Voyage). Mendelssche

Pairt. in D. Cp. : (calm to the particle of th The penceri was an excellent one, the audience very

more and appreciative. The symphony was exceedingly well played, and Mr. Noti performed Vieuziempe' very difficult concerts so admirably as to receive a warm call as He conclusion. " Kme. Schroeder made a favorable impression, having a sweet soprane voice, and apparently a given on the 2ld of December. On the boards of the New York Stadt theatre the

we kimate and classic drams prevailed last week, to the sfaction of the habitude. Schiller's celebrated drama of "The Maiden of Orleans" was given-the parts of mms by Miss Fischer, King Charles by Mr. Hoym: Being well rendered. Halm's drama of "Griseldis" was greeneed for the debut of Mrs. Schmitz Herwegh and Mr. Sebmits, from the Grand Ducal theatre, Cassel. On the pany, by L. Eckard, called "Schiller and Goethe," was predoced. The performance went of exceedingly On Wednesday, for the benefit of Madame Scheller, a new piece, "Count Job, or the Speculator," from the French of Lear Lays (Le Duc Job), is to be pre-Speed at this theatre. This comedy had a great run at the Francaice (Paris), and has since been played with great success all over the continent of Europe.

Mr. Insistre will give one of his very popular dramatic sectionies at Clinton Hall, Aster place, next Wednesday

It is appended that the new Opera season will be commenced at the Academy of Music on next Monday, with "La Juive," in which Fabbri and Stigelli will sing the principal roles. The Stallan Artistic Society letterd to commence operations on the same evening at Philadelphia.

Mr. A. H. Davenport had a grand complimentary benefit at the New Bewery theatre last Thursday. The house me crewded, and the popular comedian received a subscential token of public appropiation. Mr. Davenport was been engaged at Wallack's new theatre. Mr. F. s. Chanfrau has been playing to very large andie exceedingly well managed by Mr. E. L. Daven Dublin papers are enthusiastic in their water of Mr. John Drew, the well known American semed an, who has appeared at the Theatre Royal in the 'lrun Ambassator' and "Handy Andy." Mr. Jesoph Proctor was lately playing at Belfast, freized, on his way States pent month. Mrs. Macready has returned from very successful tour in the British Free incee, and will give readings in the principal New England towns. Mr. Sethern has produced at Buffalo Mr. Gayler's play, "Our American Courty at Home." The local papers are en abusinetic in praise of the new play, and of Mr. Sothern's seting.

New York and Brooklyn Foreign Misstonary Society.

TEIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL MESTING -ADDRESS BY THE NEW, WALTER CLARKS, D. D. The thirty-third annual meeting of the New York and Brooklyn Foreign Missionary Society took place last even ing at the Presbyterian church, corner of Madison avenue and Twenty-fourth street. Rev. Dr. Adams, the paster of the church, precided.

The energiess commenced with the reading of an ap-

propriate passage from the Scriptores by Rev. Dr. Anans, the singing of a hymn and prayer.

Rev. Mr. Hastinge, the Socretary of the Society, then read the somual report. It showed that during the pasyear over \$22,000 had been received in contributions, #25,000 more than last year. In addition to this there were special contributions amounting to \$20,000, to pay of the old debte of the Board. The total amount thus received is contributions was \$42,811. The progress made during the past year was every grantifying. A large number of new stations had been established, and is very remote regions, as among the Mahounmedans. A number had also been vacated, among which was the mission to the Cherot ees. It was determined it withfraw the mission to the funcarorae, in the western part of this Siste, that is like having so far progressed in evangelization as been conger need the aid of the seciety.

The report of the treasurer, Mr. A. Merwin, showed the amount of Sunday docations during the year to have been \$4.26. The war one churches in New York and Brooklyn and occut heleted \$22.775 during the year to the cases.

Bey. Watton Chantz then delivered the unual address, saling as he tent the prediction of Daniel. He expained she loss given in the text of the Sairts yet taking possession of the coupling of the world. It was a approach and the change of the world. It was a approach missing the control of the needed in visible signs to demonstrate the expanse. \$2,500 more than last year. In addition to this there

making as he text the prediction of Daviel. He expanied the lots given in the text of the Saints yet taking posses who of the empire of the world. It was a spiritual empire, and needed no visible signs to demonstrate its extence. The empire meant was the does store of the level ever all manking. The people of Gost were to make a compact of all membded natures to arrang them under the way of the Almighty. This was not to be done by the sword, but by the worl of Rod and the leachings of His hely fon. The composit was to be sampled one, embracing all countries and all races, and would be a more noble one then any human, worldly on quest. If the same progress was to be made in the fluture as had been in the past by the followers of Christ, would not the prediction of the prophet downstrate. The Hible had been translated into two hundred different languages, and had been siren to us many nations. The old healthen religions were not appeading on the contrary they were fast dying out. There were no merous signs at the present day of the universal religion and empire of the Saints. Prophety had only forecastled battery. In conclusion he empired the very and becoming to the part of Sod's people to carry out the glorious work of enduding the world and ringing it into that noble empire. Christians, too, should give an example of picty and morality to those partices wherealtery what of convert.

The exercises closed with prayer and becodiction.

Arrivals and Departures

H. Hieward, the and the control of t

Sabbath School Concert APPRESS BY A METROPOLITAN POLICE CAPTAIN - DICA

A very considerable audience last evenis Calvary Baptist church (Rev. Mr. Giller tweer Fifth and Sixth avenues, on Twenty-third reet, to participate in the exercises of the third quarterly con cert of its Sabbath school.

in these degenerate days of Gotham the right of a me tropelitan policeman exchanging the baton of his office with which he is went to belabor the heads of the obstro perous who fall into his ciutches, for the beneyed words of persuasion and texts from boly writ with which he mendable. Yet such a speciable was last night afforded in the person of Captain Hart, of the metropolitan police a gentleman well known to the public-who, combining faculty of vendering it in words, tag of late worthily de voted himself to the task of doing good in his own humble and practical way.

-prayer, hymne and reading of the Scriptures—the cap-tain was introduced to the audience by the paster, and who were gathered before him to the number of nearly

He said that policemen were generally looked upon as He said that policemen were generally looked upon as on many modern lahussels, whose hands were relace against every man, but few took into consideration the difficultion which in the course of ardoos delite step were compelled to encounter. Amid the renegate of so clety, surrounded by those whose hands were red with mean blood, living as it were in a very atmosphere of crime, it was aimset impossible to justly exercise that mercy which humanity demands. The lies and the lamb had not yot laid do win together, and so long as wiswed ness was stalking through the land—so long as men and women, forgetting the restraints of law and social obligations, put in joopardy the lives and property of, their fellow men, so long would the strong arm of the law be a server to cell doors.

low men, so long would the strong arm of the law be a terror to evil doers.

The greater then proceeded to remark upon the dangers and temptations by which the youth of the present day, especially those residing is large cities, were surrounded, and in doing this, he said, he was not there likes a policeman, to administer reproof, but as n Christian man, to other caution. Love and prayer were the best rafeguards that could be thrown around the young. The family circle and the family alter were calculated to do more to create out wickedness and impart strength to resist temptation than all the punishments in Christeniem. Everything depended upon early education, and the character of the call.

Several instances of orine were narrates, illustrating the influence clearly education and associations.

Net long since a man was brought up in the Court of Sections, charged with an assaclt and battery upon his wife. Evidently he was in a strange place, and as he

Net long times a man was brought up in the Court of Sessions, charged with an assaclt and battery upon his wife. Evidently he was in a strange place, and as he looked sround him and saw his companions in crime, and the faces of a carious crowd bent upon him, he hough his head in very shame. "Are you guilty or not guilty" said the Clerk. Trembling like a loaf, he muraured out, "Well, sir, I don't know." "Guilt the complainant," said the fudge, and a meek looking woman, so disalgured as to be hardly recognizable, stood before the Court. She had evidently seen better days, though now is misserfortune; but this which a tiracted every eye in the room was a little blind bey, who clure toneclosalty to her side, and with his expressive face seemed to sympathize in every movement of which he was aware. "Is this your husband?" said the Jodge. "Yes: "Did he best you in that manner?" "Bid did," and the poor woman seemed loth to say more. "Do you want to send him to the linkand.—can you get along without him?" She hesitated Just then the little blind boy fet slowly along the rail in the direction from which his father's rouse had come. Every eye in the room was upon him. As he reached his parent the recream father reached and took him in his lap, and as the two there embraned with that outgoining of love which true numanity ever respects, the his caching tears poured out of that parent's eyes, and he sobbed like a child. The audience wept, and he sobbed like a child. The audience wept, and he sobbed like a child. The audience wept, and he sobbed like a child. The audience wept, and he sobbed like a child. The audience wept, and he sobbed like a child. The audience wept, and he sobbed like a child. The pour woman found it impossible to make her complaint, and prayed, as only a woman known how, that her nusband might be released. The judge granted her request, but not until he had administered a setuke to the man that no doubt, if there is any pentience in his heart, will be remembered and they went away. That man came to tha gloos, charged with an assault and batter to. Evidently be was in a strange piace, sed around him and saw his companions in

the young man, but just as often had the feelings of the father or mother predominated, and his subsite mean un-accomplished. In spite of all the promises of the son, to do better, however, the evil was too deeply rooted to allow him to reform, and he finally became so tangerous, to the peace and life of hie parents that, in self defence, they were compelled to let the law take its course, and he now was incarcorated in a flow's cell. Tears and pro-mises no longer availed him, and though a parent's gray hairs were to be crought in corrow to the grave by the day which their own lack of care and produce rendered necessary.

Several other incidents were related in a touching and After an address from R. F. Andrews, Esq., and the single of the Antrews.

After an address from R. F. Andrews, Esq., and the single of a byte of the most from the speaker.

Mr. Lindsay Before the Philadelphia

[From the Philadelphia Behotta, Nov. 10]

D. M. Lindsay, Ray, M. P. from England, who is in
this country on a commercial mission from Great Britain, on the subject of international reciprofity in mercantile matters, mot a number of merchants in the Board
of Trade Room this alternoon. A number of prominent
men of banneas were present.

Mr. Morton, the President of the Board of Trade, introduced Mr. Lindsay to the meeting. The last named
genileman expressed his regret that an unnouncement
had been made that he would be present in Philadelphia
yesterday. Hoveground the circumstance; but he his

troduced Mr. Landsay to the meeting. The last named gentleman expressed his regret that an unhouncement had been made that he would be present in Philadelphia yeaterday. Hovegretted the circumstance; but he that not authorize the announcement that he would be present on the day-named. He then went on to refer to the fact that he had afready visited several cities in the United States and Canada, where he had held convergational meetings upon the subject of commercial questions in which both nations are interested. He had visited most of them had he formed a higher opinion than of Mr. Fannibal Hamile, with whom he had spent a most interesting and fedgalatin of the Country, but of none of them had he formed a higher opinion than of Mr. Fannibal Hamile, with whom he had spent a most interesting and fedgalatin difference, and who had since been elected Vice President of the United States. Mr. Lindsay then referred to the officialists encountered by the difference of the laws of the United States and England in respect to maritime affairs. In speaking of Chicago, he said that the exporting year would reach fifty millions of bothers of grain, and is not like entire exports would reach two hundred and flay millions of dollars. He then referred to the evolumentary of that city and trade. The law forbida that he considered the subject of the laws of the control of the cont as variance with each other, and when there was a nar-row jealousy. The speaker then referred to the ropeal of the asvigation laws of England, and urged that froe trade had been of great importance to Great Britain. He then went into an elaborate argument to prove that free trade had been of immense advantage to England, and he in-ferred that the United States would reap an equal degree of advantage from the pursuit of the same policy.

Personal Intelligence.
Colonel J. W. Webb, of Washington; Don Senor de Casas, of Cubs, and W. Mora, of Havana, are stopping at the

Colonel Drinkard, of Washington; Hor. F. Granger New York: Br. Phillips, of Nova Stoths; Mr. H. Wil of the United States Army, and S. Fitz Gerald, of Va-tis, Ireland, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Cornelius Wendell, of Washington Captain Smith, of the steamer Cabawha, Mr. W. M. Graham and Mr. C. W. Thomas, both of the United States Army; Robert R. Whitter and wife, of Lawrence, Mann. W. H. Tibard and J. A. Jameson, both of St. Louis; W. C. Campbell, of Unit. H. M. Caldwell and wife, of Valparaiso, and Dr. Georgejatherop and party, of Cawago, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon H S Foster, Pennsylvania; P. W. Crain, Mary and, Rion, A. R. Boteler, Colone; W. D. Anderson and lajor James Walker, of Virginia, are in Washington.

Major James Walker, of Virginia, are je Washington.

A D. M. Will Fliat Lock Piscola—The New Orleans Orestent gives the following particulars of an unusual adjust of homes: in that city—We enderstand that a duel was fought or Wedneslay alternoon, near the Hopkins plantation, believes Mr. Other Carriers and Dr. 1988. Bomes, the same who had a difficulty and shooting affair at a school examination on Rampari street some time ago. The duel, fortunately, was harmbers, though its peculiar fastures have been much discussed down town. The challenged party, Dr. De St. Remes, had chosen fitst look pisiola. On the field, at the first fre, both pistols snapped. At the second firs, Carrier's its lol mapped again, but his adversary's west of without histing film. Carrier's seconds now collared themselves maileded, particularly as they believed it unless for their principal to stand there enaphing a pistol which might map all day, whilst exposing him to the uncount chance of being shot by his antaqualist, and much spision the will, Mr. Carriere had be leave the ground without serving had a had it is estated by some that De St. Remes a well had a had it is estated by some that De St. Remes a well seek to the internal took pistole, as Carriere was reputed to put a dead shot cold for a committee.

Political Intelligence. Ten Surveyor Querrion in Burrato.—Not a single elec-tion district in Buffalo voted in favor of negro suffrage. The totals are as follows:-

Vors or Southern Crims. -So far so the returns have been received the Southern cities carried by Breckinridge are Baltimore, Savannah and Wilmington, N. C. The fol-

1,369 517 223 548 438 100 593 2,645 1,816 559 Lynchburg, Va..... 210 230 114 2 998 320 2,628 J. 219 8.177

New JERSEY LIMISLATURE.-The returns from New Jer sey indicate that the next Legislature of that State will etand as follows:-Republican. Senate.....

THE SON OF ARE LINCOLN AND THE HARVASE COLLEGE Syrpanyre -- Young Lincoln, son of the President elect now in flarward College, was on Wednesday night called upon by a large body of the students in that institution, and congratulated on the success of his father. He had been previously waited on by many, but this call was

more formal, though not more cordial.

PREFARING TO IMAVE —The Boston Post, whose editor has a fat situation in the Custom Bouse, her the following

nivertisement in its cottorial columns —

To Ba Lat—A very pleasant deck in the Sector Custom House, for four years. Apply to Abraham Lincoln. NEXT SPRANTE OF THE ASSESSET -The republican jour nale are talking up Lucius Robieson, of Chemung county, for the Speakership of the next Assembly of this State. ELEVENTE DIFFRICT.—J. D. Steele, epposition, is elected in the Eleventh Congressional district of this State instead of P. H. Silvester, republican. Mr. Steele's majority in over two hundred. The delegation will therefore stand-

republicans 23, democrats 10. THE CLOSE CONCRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.—The following figures will approximate the official count in the several

Dist.

5-Wall, republican, elected by.

6-Conkling, republican, elected by.

10-Van Wyck, republican, elected by.

11-Steele, democrat, elected by.

18-Vibbard, democrat, elected by.

Kanens, says the democratic candidates for the Legisla ture and county officers were elected by 200 majority on

a rumor prevailed that a duel is on foot between one of our Senators and a distinguished politician, formerly of this State, but now a chizen of Tennessee. The parties herein indicated are probably Jest. Davis and Gen. Henry

THE MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM DELAWARE.-Mr. George Fisher, who has been chosen to represent the State of Delaware in the United States House of Representatives that party. He ran as the Union candidate, and was voted for by the Lincolnius.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

SUNDAY, Nov. 11, 1860. The week ending yesterday witnessed a pretty general curtailment of business, in consequence of the prevailing political anxieties. The Custom House figures, which we subjoin, do not convey an idea of the movement that is proceeding among merchants. Every one seems impressed with the dea that, whatever comes of the present Southern imbroglio, business is irreparably injured, and the prospects of the spring trade, which were so brilliant a month age, are very gloomy indeed. No merchant of prudence will order large consignments of spring goods under present circumstances; it will be well, indeed, if the houses engaged in the South ern trade can weather the storm as it is. Not few Southern houses will act upon the suggestion of the South Carolina Legislature, and take this opportunity of repudiating their debts.

The following are the tables of the trade of the

port for the week and since January 1:-| Phr the total | 1800 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 | 1850 Total for the week \$2.917.839 2.483,698 4.334.808 Previous y report 6.126,204.802 242,343,365 198,008,256 Since January 1. \$129,122,381 204,527,088 202,538,061

1860. 1,798 495 19,675,212 For the week \$370 810 1 280 549 Previously reported 55 995 409 55 048 047 Since January 1 .. \$53,876,219 56,323,616 51,468,707

EXPORTS OF STRUE.

1853
1854
1854
1859
1859
184-081
1.519-673
Previously reported. 22,674,698
64-308,592 1850. 195 324 42,817,128 Since January 1. \$22,858,749 65,828,265 43,012,447 The banks will probably show a loss of specie to-morrow, as their depositors have been sending money freely to the South. Their last statemen showed an average specie line of \$22,194,984-a decrease of \$603,608 from the week previous; at the corresponding date last year they held \$20,228, 342 in coin. In view of the heavy slapments of produce, and of the condition of the foreign exchange market, our banks can afford, without risk or inconvenience, to allow their specie line to rnu down to \$18,000,000, between this and New Year. We usually send three or four millions every Decomber to the South, which comes back to us in the course of the early spring months; the uneasy ondition of affairs down South renders it peculiarly desirable that our remittances at present should be prompt and liberal. The public need be under no apprehensions as to the South drawing our specie om us. The debt of the South to the North is probably never less than ten times the amount of gold which we are likely to send to New Orleans. The Sub-Treasury continues to gain money; the balance last evening stood at \$5,738,746, against \$5,639,258 at the close of last week, and \$4,908, 687 at the corresponding date last year. The bank discounts will probably show a curtailment to morrow. The last average was \$125,231,594, an increase of \$1,871,958 from the week previous. At the corresponding date last year the banks had loaned \$120,118,027. The withdrawal of deposits, in consequence of the shipments of gold to the South, will probably have admonished the banks to stop the expansion which began a fortnight since.

The uneasiness in financial and commercial circles, consequent upon the political agitations at the South, has at last affected the money market, and we note a marked advance in rates since last week. Call loans on good stocks, with a wide margin, are still offered at seven per cent. But very little paper, indeed, could have been passed yes terday at that rate. We quote, at present, the best short paper, 8 per cent, and first class 4 a 6 months. endorsed, 9 a 10 per cent. Names not generally known go at all kinds of rates-1 per cent a month eing a fair average for good names. The advance rates is due, not to any increase in the demand, or diminution in the actual supply, but to a feeling of panic, which induces lenders to withdraw their funds from the market. Should the present uneasiness subside, money would rapidly fall in price, and the market would resume its wonted aspect of

We have to report a further decline in foreign exchange. The asking rate at the leading banking houses is 108 for sterling and 5.181 a 20 for france. But the best bills can be had at 1072, and some first class bills, drawn by one of the leading banking houses, were sold preterday and day before at 107. Mercantile bills have sold at unusually low rates-105 and upward. Holders of bills drawn or endorsed by the Charleston banks have experienced great difficulty is disposing of them. he hardy in South Carolina are all more or less

connected with the State; the Bank of South Carolina is a State institution. In the event of actual trouble in that State, neither the exchange nor the circulating bills of these banks would be desirable property to hold, and we shall not be surprised to hear that, so far as the latter are concerned, they are sent back to the bank for redemption without delay. At the current rate of foreign exchange specie can be profitably imported from Great Britain. It is hardly likely, however, that the ex-

The following table will show the movement of the stock market during the past week and

į	monun:-	Oct. 13.	Oct. 20.	Cr. 27	Nos 3	Non 10
	Missouri die		78	7614	7814	76
	New York Centra		86%	8034	8134	791
	Reading	47)4	40%	4136	4234	373
	Erie	30%	3734	28	4136	821
	Michigan Central		65	60	61%	493
1		48%	45	26%	38	36 3
ı	Ilitnois Central		81	71	7216	67 %
	Gulena		76	68	41.76	67
1	Hook Island		70%	62	64%	683
	Toleda		43	32	34 16	313
	Hudson River		63	121	122	56
	Pacific Mall		93	81	91%	90
		0.00000	TO A SHOW	-	Charles A	

All kinds of securities, it will be noticed, hav fallen considerably, in consequence of the prevail ing uneasiness in the political world. Th on the railways continues to satisfy their friends and the general commercial prospect would seem bright enough were it not for the black cloud which overhaugs the South.

Both branches of the Legislature of South Carolina have now agreed upon the 6th of December as the day on which delegates are to be elected to the Distantion Convention, and on 17th December as the lay on which that Convention is to meet. A simiar convention is to meet in Alabama; but whether the proslamation summoning the people to elect delegates will be issued before or after the assembling of the electoral college remains a matter of doubt. It is telegraphed from Georgia that a convention will be called in that State also: but as we hear simultaneously that the Legislature has acted upon Gov. Brown's recommendation to tax the products of States which have mulified the Fugitive Slave law, the announcement must be received with caution, the two remedies being to some extent inconsistent with each other. In contrast with this intelligence, we learn from Washington that the President is in receipt of letters from leading men in all the Southern States, expressing abhorrence of disunion; while, on another side, Mr. Lincoln is said to be overwhelmed with applications for office from Southern men. Whether these conservatives and office seekers will be able to control their respective States, in opposition to the disunionists, when the question of disunion is fairly submitted to the people, remains to be seen. The interest of Geor-Union that one would suppose that in those States the task of the Union party would be easy; but it is very difficult to be sure of anything when popular passion and popular prejudice are fairly aroused. One point may be considered as settled: the United States will not oppose by force of arms the secession of any Southern State. If South Carolina solemnly decides, by popular vote, that, in her opinion, her interests would be safer out of the Union than in it, the people of the United States will part company with her cheerfully. The day has passed for the coercion of independent communities by force of arms. If she will go, no one here will try to hinder her. There has been an attempt to cast censure on the President for not strengthening the garrisons of forts Moultrie and Sumter; but why should he do anything of the kind? If South Carolina goes out of the Union the forts will be of no use to wa; if she stays in, why disturb them? If she thinks it would

do her any good to occupy the forts, what harm could it do to us? We have seen nothing thus far in the reports of the proceedings of the Legislature of South Carolina on the subject of the financial arrangements of the new nation which it is proposed to create. A motion has passed the State Senate to appropriate \$100,000 for arms, and the suggestion has been made-informally, we presume-that Northern debts should be repudiated. Neither of these measures, however, will provide the new nation with the means that will be required for its start in life. We showed the other day that at least ten millions of dollars will be needed immediately to purchase the rudiments of a navy, arms and material of war, to pay for United States forts and other buildings which South Carolina will have to purchase, and to equip and pay the military, naval and revenue service which she will require. Where is this money to come from? It is dependent State, could sell any bonds here or in London. The experience of the Texas bondholders would operate as an insuperable bar to any such negotiation. South Carolina enjoys a good credit at present; her five per cents are at par, or nearly so; but her states. men must remember that secession involves a variety of possible contingencies, such as war with the United States, service insurrections, &c. Ac., which would be pretty certain to defeat the sale of any new bonds she might issue. It may be within the knowledge of the South Carolina lead ers that Europeans, who have lent and lost so many millions of dollars in Northern and Western railways, have always been shy of Southern railway bonds; the reason is obvious, and would operate with new force in the event of disunion. The taxable property in the State of South Carolina was valued, at the time the last census was taken, at \$288,257,694, of which about \$175,000,000 was in slaves. What part of this property would be taxed to raise the ten millions of dollars that would be required during the first year of independence? Obviously the most available scheme for raising the money would be to pledge the annual cotton crop, which may this year be worth \$25,000,000, as much of it is Sea Island cotton. An arrangement might be made here or in London by which bills drawn by South Carolina against future shipments of cotton would be accepted and paid. Of course the parties accepting these bills would expect to be paid for their risk; the cotton would have to be shipped to them at ten or twenty per cent below its market value, and the planter would have his re-medy for indemnity against the State. There are parties here already who are on the lookout for ome such operation as this. Meanwhile we are glad to learn that the report of the resignation of the Collector of Charleston is untrue, and that the resignations of the United States Judge and other officials are not to take effect till they have been accepted by the President-an event which may probably be deferred till 4th March or thereabouts. In the meantime it is vain to disguise the fact that the commerce of the South, and of all parties connected in trade with the South, stands in a po-

sition of great danger. A panie is in full blast in the Southern cities-a panic without substantial basis, but none the less formidable on that account; a panic which, if it be not allayed, will destroy ate half the mercantile houses and more than half the banks in the Southern States before the winter is out, and create a great deal of trouble in the North also. At Charleston business of all kinds is suspended; and while the mercantile men appear to be engrossed with considerations of fings and cockades, a bill has been introduced into the Legislature to authorize the banks to suspend specie payments, and the credit of the Charleston banks is already gone. At Savannah the merchants evince more coolness and judgment, but among the people scarcely less excitement prevalls. At New Orleans the banks refuse to negotiate the usual daty day bills against cotton, and refuse to buy the best aight bills on New York above 1d per cent discount. The alarm those

generated spreads rapidly. Agents of Northern

houses, though not infected with the prevailing epidemic, dare not buy bills as usual, not knowing whom the panic may destroy. New York banking houses, distrustful of the pending agitations, decline to buy at all for the present. Planters are unable to send their cotton to market, or, when they have sent it to market, cannot get the money for it. Merchants owing money to the North cannot pay their debts. This is as far as the thing has gone as yet. The next steps in the ordinary course of events will be an open quarrel between the merchants and planters of the South on one side, and the banks on the other, ending, of course, as the like quarrel ended here in 1857, in a general run on the banks, and their forced suspension. Then would follow a general liquidation, and an enormous depreciation of property, including State stocks, which are largely piedged as a banking basis throughout the North. It is safe to say that if this panic be not allayed, it will do as much mis chief as the total failure of a cotton crop. Some relief will be afforded when the remit-

tances of gold which have been forwarded to New Orleans reach their destination. About a million has been sent, and more will go. Our banks can well afford to spare four or five millions, and from present appearances it will pay handsomely to send gold for the purchase of cotton bills on the North. Less than this sum would probably restore the equilibrium, and set the wheels of commerce in motion afresh. Some good might be done by a manifesto from Mr. Lincoln, specifying the principles upon which his administration will be conducted. As he has been elected without doubt, there would now be no impropriety in his stating in a clear, candid manner whether this distrast of him which prevails at the South is well founded or not. Where millions of property are at stake, it is puerile to talk about the restraints of etiquette, as considerations of dignity. Financial distarbances, growing out of political alarms, are no new thing either in this country or in Europe, and no monarch or minister has ever been blamed for seizing the

first opportunity of checking panic by a frank exposition of his intentions and his policy. Mr. Lin cola would do himself credit, not injury, byspeaking ont, promptly and frankly, in this conjuncture. The following is the amount of coal transported

the week ending Thursday, November 8,	
From Fort Carbon Potteville. Schuylkill Haven Auburn Fort Clinton	Tons Cut 9,905 1 1,840 1: 19,314 1: 1,890 1: 4,076 1:
Total for one week	36,198 1
Total	.746 846 0 ,499,954 1
CITY COMMERCIAL DEPO	2 77

Assess—The market was quiet, and sales limited to some 25 bbls. both sorts, at 5 gc.

Brancetvive—Floure—the market was firm for most descriptions, but transactions were moderate, while the chief demand was for export. The sales footed up about 8,000 a 9,000 bbls., within the range of the following

A brig was taken up for Glasgow to load with 12 000 at 15,000 bushels grain at p. t. FRUTH — The sales embraced about 500 boxes valencies at p. t. Sales of 300 a 400 boxes, including M. R.'s, at 32 35, and layers at \$2 50, and 1,000 qr. boxes were sold at 624c.

Hruss —Sales 560 Porto Cabello were made at 2156c., as they ran.

Motasses —The market was quiet, and sales limited to small lots Coba within the range of 25c. a 28c.; new crop New Orleans was in light supply. The last sale of a small lot brought 56c.

lot brought 56c.

Naval Stokes —Small sales spirits were making at 39c.

393,4. for rejected and straight lots, and at 40c. for abipping parcels. Common roein was quiet at 81 45 at 81 47 exits of No. 2 were reported at \$1.55 a \$1.50 pc.

31.47 exits of No. 2 were reported at \$1.55 a \$1.50 pc.

31.61 bits. crude, with tar and pitch were nominal.

One —Lineced was duil, and sales of city only making in jobbing lots. Orade whale was firm at \$2c a 55c.

Sportm was unchanged. Sales of olive were reported in bbit at \$1.30 a \$1.32, and in boxes at \$3.20 a \$4.20 for cities and outsile.

bbis at \$1.30 a \$1.32, and in boxes at \$3.20 a \$4.20 for pints and quaries.

PROUNDONS —PORK—Holders exhibited more firmness. The raice embraced 400 a 500 bbis, including mess at \$19.18 a \$19.20, and new prime at \$14 a \$14.25. Beef was steady, with sales of \$00 bbis, at \$9.78 a \$10 for new repected mess, and \$11 for extra. Lard was in fair demand at steady prices. The sales embraced about 250 bbis at \$120, a \$12\cdots, Cut meats were scarce. Small sales of home were made at \$10\cdots, a \$11\cdots, Cut. Rom.—Sales of 50 a 75 cents were reported at \$4\cdots, Rom.—Sales of 50 a 75 cents were reported at \$4\cdots, a \$4\cdots, Prime was held at \$4\cdots, a \$4\cdots, blooms —The market was bekey, though without for their change in prices. The sales embraced about \$00 holds Coles, within the range of \$6\cdots, a \$1\cdots, chielly for both refining and grocery grades; and \$00 boxes were sold at 76 a \$7\cdots a \$7\cdots a \$1\cdots a \$1\cdots

SHIPPING NEWS.

Port of New York, November 11, 1860.

Steamalin III mode and long passes, in the condition out 51, with mode and long passes, in the condition of the condition of

sion &c. to D C Murray. Has experienced to the formal controvensity of foreign to the foreign to the first of the first of

BELOW. reneur, 60 days.—By pfot

Fool, went schore 10 miles 8 or arms.

Graw seved. Ho further particulars.

Sonn J W Franco, Cavatier, from Fatindelphia with cost, was run these at 1 air of 5th inst, E of 1/2 th one of the cost to the cost of The following table gives a summary of the vessels is the sarbors of New York, Boston, Baltimers, Charloston, Savan anh. Mobile. New Orleans and Galveston, at latest account

Miscellaneous

oct 28, lat 45 15, lon 42 30.

Foreign Ports.

Algoa Bat, CGH, Sept 4—arr bark Falcon, Lond Soc Calcutta, Sept 15—In port ship Lucknow, Gortam for

CALCUTTA, Sept 18—18 port sehr Maryiand, Catheart, from Bille log.

CARTHAGUNA, Oot 17—18 port sehr Maryiand, Catheart, from Aspinwall, for NYork 10 days—one wisk.

MELBOURNE, Aug 39 'no. 245—old Wild Garette, Crowell, Guan (probably Calcutta).

BAVABILLA, Oot 4—18 port sehr Quindoro, Walk, from Aspinwall for NYork idg. Going in sih, brig Jacob Doca, from Williams. Of do 6th, schr Greenland, from the windward, skg.

Of do 6th, schr Greenland, from the windward, e.g.

American Ports.

Alexandria, wo 9-arr sorts Yankee Doode, Vanckef, Nyork; Arletta, Robinson, Norwich, Sid brig B Donne, Loring, Boston; schr Mary Fietober, Crosby; E 6 Sawyer, Dobbin; V Sharp, Baley, and Vulcan, Marshall, do; J 2 Ferguson, simith and H B Bascom, Tomits, Norwich, S C Willess, Ireland, Kewburg; Yorktown, Woglam, Nyon, E Willess, Ireland, Kewburg; Yorktown, Woglam, Nyon, E Willess, Ireland, Kewburg; Yorktown, Woglam, Nyon, E Williams, J & R Young (Br), Scott, Arcrossas via Lamineb; Midso, Kendrick, Stockholm; Bodena, Taylor, Charleston, Siylo, Longes, Baltimore; brigs Samuel Lindsny, Guptil, Manansas Benguela, Feckins, Philadejohia; schra Heisen Derrichson, Wilmington, MC: Castillan, Belaty, Haltimore; K Wrighling, From Matansas; signal for a orig. Id steamer S B Spandicing, from Matansas; signal for a orig. Id steamer S B Spandicing, Rower, Baltimore via Moriolic, ships Goddens, Lchirop, Sarranelsco; Mattapan, Snow, Nyork; John Porter, Portee, de load for England. Francisco; Maliapan, Show, Natora, var Steed, Smith, Natora, Goad for England.

BALVINOAR, Nov 9—Arr schr War Steed, Smith, Natora, Balvinoar, Shan, Royse, Bremen; schre Delmont, Gian, Boston; Ann Amelia, Brown, Fall River.

BELPAST, Nov 3—Arr brig Anby Ellen, Gilmore, Savannah for St John, Niti and process ed 7th). Sid 7th, schr Fred Dyer, BAKER'S LANDING, Nov 8-Arr schr Emelice Chester,

bethport. Bid sloop washington, Richards, NYork.
Falls RIVAR, NOS—Arr schr Orlon, Davis. Pervidence
for NYork. Sid schrs T W Thorne, Davis, and O D Hallock,
Rull. NYork: Roancke, Faul (from Taunton), do, sloop 1 Li
Borden, Collina. do.
GALVESTON, Oct 28—In port ships J W Fannic, Briggs,
and B R Milan, Ellis, from New York, supposed just arr, days
brigs Vest. Fuller, and B F swelt, Jewest, From Ecolon, 1987
Titton, from Fhitset-lphia.
Off the bar 29th, bark T W House, Bearse, from Liverpool.
Cld 23d, bark Fallas, Biddle, Nyork.
GEORGETOWS, SC, Nov S—Arr schrs Ware, Merrick,
Boston; Hearietta, Jones Savannab. Clo 24, brig Lillian, Swazey, Matauran; sohr Harbinger, Gullvor, Bangur.
GERENFORT, LI, For 2—Arr schrs G W Jummings, Wolen, Niedford (sad ald 7th for Philacelphia); 3d, W H Rowe,
Harris, Boston (and eld 7th for Philacelphia); 4th, smacks Cheches, King, and J H Rawey, Octor. Nyork; 5th echre Black
Damond, Young, and Senstor, Racket, —— and all sid
(th) HOLMES' HOLE, For 7, PM-Arr brig Rio Grande, Gre

B G Willard.

9th—Arr birg O Heath. Lond, Bunsor for Philadeluhia, sehre O Merrich, Haskell, Philacephia for designs. M Baley, do for do: Forence, Hall, and Eastern Belle, Torror, Elliabethover for do: Heisen Carroll, Backland for Baltimore; Philaden Designs, State of the Controll, Backland for Baltimore; Philaden O, Waletta, Green, Killander, Galake for do: Valetta, Green, Killaworth for do; Taugala, Brannall, Vialhaven for Eandy Hook, Alquins Long, Homadon for — J C Homer, Parker, Baugor for —, Sid brig O Heath, sehre E, H Osleon, Forest, Ada Ames, May Paley, Hallen, Pilot Heilen, Mar, Julia & Martha, Alabama, Valetta, Tangala, Alquiase, J C Homer, Julia & Martha, Alabama, Valetta, Tangala, Alquiase, J C Homer, State C Homer, Sanda Martha, Alabama, Valetta, Tangala, Alquiase, J C Homer, Sanda Martha, Alabama, Valetta, Tangala, Alquiase, J C Homer.

ia Kahn, Miner. do.

LEWIS, Del. Nov 10 SAM-Brig Howard and sehr Wm
Genn are the only vessels in port. Wind NW.

NORFOLK, How 8—Gld schr Beej Vandiver, Joses, M.

Tork. NEW BEDFORD. Nov 9-Sid sohr Angel, Luce, Hilm

NORPENDENT RATTALION HEADQUARTERS, NEW

Tork Nov. 6 1930.

The several economic of this betwien are directed to parde on Mor day, 12th line, in full instrum. Line will form on Lafavete place at 25, o'clock ? M., predest. Commandate will have set 25, o'clock ? M., predest. Commandate will have be set 25, o'clock ? M., predest. Commandate will have be set 25, o'clock ? M., predest. Commandate will have a set 25, o'clock ? M., predest. Commandate have been set as the set of the

ZODATES LATATETE—NOTICE,—THE MEMBERS of this company now incomparated in the Fifty-fifth regularity to when a meaning on Tuesday eventuals the lists inst, as the Mercer House, in adopt the by Sawa, in Those withing to Jun the corps should stiend the Show Energy, By order of the Captain companying.

(ESCRGIS BOUGHTERIAU, Sec.